NO ACTION TAKEN.

Scranton Miners Decide Not to Move Agninst the Washeries.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 21 .- A meeting of the presidents of the Scranton local unions | Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

clusion of the meeting, stated to the Associated Press that, in his judgement, the men would be perfectly satisfied to accept the 10 per cent, offer with the powder clause ded. "All that we can expect to inforce is that we get the 10 per cent.' said he. "It is hardly the thing for us to think that we can dictate to the companies how they shall pay the advance." Organizer Fred Dilcher does not talk this

way, however. He says the convention deinded a straight 10 per cent. advance, with the powder question left for future adjustment, and that until this demand is mplied with, to the very letter, the of- will be meetings and social reunions. ficers have no authority to call off the

The strikers here believe that the companies which have failed to comply with the agreement of Thursday's conference to post amendments to the original offer guaranteeing its continuance till April 1, 1901 are prompted by a desire to hold up the settlement and see if it is not possible to cause a break in the Schuylkill region.

WILL NOT RESPOND.

Miners Have No Intention of an Early Return to Work.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 21.-Committees of United Mine Workers canvassed the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company's strikers of this place, Mount Carmel and Locust Gap, to-day, to learn whether any of the men intended going to work to-morrow. The strike leaders this evening stated that no one would respond to the blowing of the whistles excepting engineers and fire bosses.

prominent local official of the Union Coal Company says the company positively efuses to concede to any of the demands made by the Scranton convention. The company claims that its busy season has ned by the strike and they do not care when the strike is settled, feeling sitive that they can hold out much ger than the striking miners. The company controls four large collieries in the Shamokin region.

AMONG THE RICH.

Where the Pin Pricks of the Impecunious Visitor Comes From.

New York Tribune.

"People cannot realize," exclaimed a popular society girl who had been blessed with very little of this world's goods, "how inpricks we impecunious ones suffer rom when we visit at the rich man's house. At home I really do not mind being poor. To contrive and work over my clothes with na, to get wonderful bargains at the shops, to evolve a new hat or a new costume out of practically nothing, to have family praise me for my cleverness admire me in the result-all that is positive pleasure, and I often think rich girls have no idea how much enjoyment they lose by being able to go to a dressmaker's or a milliner's and buy just what they want. But when I visit my rich acintances, then it is that I feel the stings of poverty, and, oddly enough, it is not that unensciously emphasize lifference in our conditions as much as their very 'tip-toppy' servants. My an-noyances begin as soon as I arrive. 'May Hi 'ave the key of your bag, miss?' says the supercilious looking English maid; or, will Madamoiselle have ze goodness to give me her keys,' from the overpolite French femme de chambre, 'that I can unpack ze things?' while I, conscious of tched silk linings, darned stockings and he many small economies of a wardrobe that must not be too closely examined make some excuse for dispensing with their services. When I dress for the evening it is the same thing. I feel conscious that the maid who fastens my bodice recoglizes that it is home-made and that I have. given a very low-down place, indeed, among no right to be served with the 'cake and "In some houses the lady's maid is very kind, far too kind-almost patronizing-and

helped me with my toilet taking a pocketed the bank note ruefully. 'She obably thinks I need it more than she

WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain and Lower Temperature the Probabilities for To-Day.

on Monday; cooler in western portion; Tuesday fair in western, rain and cooler in eastern portion; fresh southeasterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. For Indiana-Rain and cooler on Mon-

day; Tuesday fair; fresh southeasterly For Illinois-Rain and cooler on Monday;

Tuesday fair; fresh southeasterly, shifting to northwest, winds.

Local Observations on Sunday.

Bar. Th. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre. 7 a. m. 30.01 53 78 South. Cloudy. 7 p. m. .29,89 68 50 S'east, Cloudy, 9.00 Maximum temperature, 71; minimum tem-

Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation for Sunday, Oct. 21: Temp. Pre. Normal 53

ear 64 *0.26

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's	Temper	atures.		
Stations.	Min.	Max. 7 p. m.		
Atlenta, Ga	*****	72		65
Bismarck, N. D	****** **	62		6
Buffalo, N. Y	****** **	68		6
Calgary, N. W. T		64		6
Chicago, Ill		70		6
Cairo, Ill		70		7
Cheyenne, Wyo	32	54		54
Cincinnati, O		72		50 7
Davenport, Ia		68		6
Des Moines, Ia		66		6
Galveston, Tex		82		6 6
Helena, Mont		64		ii.
Jacksonville, Fla		82		6
Kansas City, Mo		64		6
Little Rock, Ark		70		6
Marquette, Mich		70		6
Memphis, Tenn		70		6
Nashville, Tenn		74		7
New Orleans, La		84		7
New York city		64		5
North Platte, Neb	48	62		5
Oklahoma, O. T	54	58		5
Omaha, Neb	62	62		5
Pittsburg, Pa	46	74		6
Rapid City, S. D		62		5

Sait Lake City..... 38

ut. Minn

gneld, Ill 60

zifeld, Mo 52

gton, D. C

...... 66

CELEBRATED BY TERRE HAUTE GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Girl Killed by Cars Near Elkhart-Lebanon Councilmen Sued-Address by Burns to His Men.

of the United Mine Workers was held | TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 21 .- The Gerthis afternoon, to discuss the advisability man Methodist Church to-day began a of taking aggressive steps toward closing | three-days' celebration of its semi-centenup the washeries. After carefully canvass- | nial. It was fifty years ago Oct. 18 that ing the situation, it was decided to let the Rev. Conrad Muth was sent here from Inmatter rest for a while. The fact that dianapolis by Bishop Janes to preach in the end of the strike is generally believed | the circuit which comprised many miles of to be at hand impelled the meeting to re- this section of the Wabash valley. At first frain from making this move, which is he conducted services in the Asbury Methgenerally conceded would be attended with odist Church, now the First Methodist the possibility of disorder, and which would | Church, and afterward in a church on have a tendency to do more harm to the Mulberry street, across the street from the cause than to the operation of the washer- edifice now in use, and which was erected in 1882. The congregation of the church The general situation was also discussed, has had in its roll of membership many and one of the presidents, at the con- family names of German citizens who have exerted much influence on the community. There are children and grandchildren of the members of the congregation, all of of the other trades was presented that of whom have been consistent members of the

At the morning services to-day the sermon was preached by the Rev. Christian Golder, who was raised in the church and who is now associate editor of the denominational paper at Cincinnati. This evening the Rev. F. A. Hamp, of Indianapolis, formerly pastor of the church, conducted the exercises. To-morrow and next day there

Women's Synodical Meeting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 21 .- The Presbyterian Women's Synodical Societies of Home and Foreign Missions of Indiana will meet in the First Presbyterian Church, of this city, Tuesday, Oct. 23, for

a three days' session. The programme includes a large number of addresses by a number of missionaries recently returned from foreign fields. Sisters of Providence Jubilee. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 21.-The Sisters of Providence of the United States

Institution, the home of the sisters, lo-

cated here, and the foundation of the

order. Several hundred alumnae of the in-

stitution will be here, fifty coming from

Indianapolis, and many from other cities.

The celebration will last three days. Church Dedicated Near Bedford.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. BEDFORD, Ind., Oct. 21.-The new White River Mission Baptist Church, southeast of appropriate services. An all-day meeting was held. The Rev. Albert Ogle, of Indianapolis, preached the dedicatory sermon. This is the only house of worship in a

large territory. THE STATE INSTITUTE.

Summary of the Work of the Farmers' Conference at Purdue.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 21.-The Third Annual Conference of Farmers' Institute Officers and Workers, held at Lafayette, on the 17th and 18th inst., was a success both in point of attendance and interest. The several subjects of the programme were taken up and discussed in an earnest, quiet and instructive manner, befitting a conference. The first session was devoted entirely to the improving and cropping of the soil. That phase of the subject relating to the fertilization proved to be of especial interest to the audience. The address on fertilization was illustrated with bottles containing the plant food elements contained in ten pounds each of several farm products. The illustration showed graphically the loss that occurred when crops were sold from the farm, and emphasized very strongly the importance of feeding the roughage upon the farm. At the afternoon session, which was devoted to sheep and cattle, Mr. A. M. Welch, of Ionia, Mich., gave a talk on the feeding of sheep, and showed by means of a small model the form of feeding rack used on the farm, which enabled men to do the feedbeen discussed in the servants' hall and ling in a very expeditious manner. Mr. L. H. Kerrick, of Bloomington, Ill., followed 'quality,' for servants distinctly resent fashionable poor, who, they feel, have with a very thoughtful and interesting paper on "Beef Production." Mr. Kerrick strongly emphasized the importance of growing beef from the start, instead of following the more common method of refuses to take my 'tip' when I leave. allowing the animals to grow to matur-Nothing, by the way, makes me feel so ity and then undergo the fattening propoor as that. At one house, not long ago, cess. At the evening session, which was here I insisted upon the kind creature devoted to "The Farm Home," Mrs. James A. Mount read a carefully prepared paper ple of dollars, I actually found the bill on "The Dwelling," in which she emphaaned to my coat when I put it on to go | sized the importance of a comfortable, conaway. I suppose 'a fellow feeling makes venient, commodious, well-furnished farm one wondrous kind.' I said to myself, as I dwelling. Mr. W. S. Ratliff, of Richmond. followed with an earnest plea for tasteful "Home Surroundings," and Mrs. De Vilbiss, of Fort Wayne, discussed in a charforcible and the enjoyable way "Home Making." Several

followed in the informal discussion. The theme for the Thursday morning was "The Needs of Agriculture. Mr. U. M. Stewart, of Madison, in a clearcut, practical paper presented the neces-sity of "Specialization." This was followed by a talk on "Co-operation" by Professor S. Plumb. Professor Plumb referred to WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- For Ohio-Rain | the meager results and frequent failures of co-operation in the United States, and presented some interesting examples of successful co-operation in Holland and Denmark. President Stone then presented the need of "Agricultural Education" as a means of promoting agriculture. Notwith-standing the good showing which the School of Agriculture makes, when Purdue University is compared with the other universities which give several courses, President Stone believes that the number of students in the School of Agriculture should be largely increased. He earnestly favored such additional State aid as would make it possible to greatly strengthen and improve the School of Agriculture, in which he was warmly seconded by the audience. President Stone's address was istened to throughout with the closest attention and marked expressions of approval. The School of Agriculture at Purdue is doing well the work for which it was intended. This fully justifies the plea of President Stone for additional means Agriculture, commensurate with the agri-

with which to equip and man a School of cultural interests of the State. The closing session of the conference was devoted to the consideration of the needs of the Farmers' Institute work as viewed from the standpoints of the County Chairman, "The Speaker" and "The Superintendent." Alexander Johnson, of Fort Wayne, H. F. McMahan, of Fairfield, W. C. Latta and others participated in the discussion. The committee on resolutions, consisting of H. F. McMahan, Mrs. Naomi De Vilbiss, of Fort Wayne, G. M. Naber, of in Bedford, Saturday. There were eighteen Treaty, J. J. W. Billingsley, of Indianap- presen olis, and Milton Trusler, of Connersville. formulated the view of the conference in resolutions urging the necessity of greater appropriations for the State Agricultural School at Purdue; providing for a committee of three to urge upon the Legislature the necessity of making such appropriations; commending the work done by the

buildings and more extensive equipment. BURNS TO HIS FOLLOWERS.

Urges Adherence to His Banner-Blt-

ter Attack on Parsons. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 21.-Simon Burns, meeting of his followers at Hartford City, to-day, there being two thousand or more | men outside our constitutional system. Ofpresent. In his address he covered all ficials sworn to support the Constitution points in the present trouble, and earnestly requested that the members of L. A. 300 authority to govern their inhabitants withlowing, stating that they were not members of the Knights of Labor, and even no hope of independence, no prospect of E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

will, neither he nor his following will have the Congress which taxes them. This is the true principles of unionism at heart. the government of men by arbitrary power; "Furthermore, should Parsons get postithis is imperialism. session of the office fixtures, charter and safe, in the headquarters in Pittsburg, which he has his eye upon," said Burns, even then he will not have the old L. A. 300 by consent of the members who have of the old organization will still soar at the top of the pole in defiance of would-be politicians, office seekers and the Parsons

aggregation.' Burns cautioned the members of the L. A. 300 not to molest any workers who accept positions in the Bauer factory at Eaton, and furthermore not to try to intimadate them. He said he hoped that all members of the L. A. 300, who have been offered positions in that factory. would study the situation well before they accepted them and left an organization such as that to which they now belonged, to join one which is in its infancy and "formed to advance personal fortunes."

Wage Scale Settlement.

Special to the Indianapolts Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 21.-A settlement between the American Tin-plate Company and the stationary engineers has been reached, and the regular engineers will return to work Tuesday morning with a raise in wages and a recognition of their organization. The latter is the real issue with the engineers, and the increase in wages comes as an extra. The engineers have been engaged as individuals heretofore, but during the vacation they organized a union, and when the wage scale the engineers was omitted because they had not filed a claim for recognition. Several of the men in the gas belt plants have been replaced during the time they have been out, but it is understood that all will be taken back. All classes of employes now engaged by the American Tin-plate Company are unionized, and they are working for the highest wage scale ever given in this country.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Girl Stepped Behind a Freight in Front of a Passenger Train.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Rupp, aged seventeen years, was instantly killed by a fast passenger train on the Saturday night. She had just got off an interurban electric car from Goshen, and will celebrate, this week, the diamond and was struck. The accident took place only a few rods from her farm home, where she lived with a sister and a brother, whose main support she was, their parents being dead.

Little Boy Fatally Burned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WINDFALL, Ind., Oct. 21.-The twoyear-old boy of John Richey, a farmer living three miles southeast of this place, was fatally burned yesterday. Its clothing was set on fire from a pile of burning trash in the yard. Mrs. Richey had come to town, leaving the little fellow in charge of the older children, and knew nothing of the accident until she returned home. The flames were extinguished by the other children after they had done their deadly

Boy Crushed to Death.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MADISON, Ind., Oct. 21 .- The nine-yearold son of Joseph Shelton, colored, fell from his father's wagon, last evening, and the heavy vehicle passed over his head, crushing the boy to death.

Lebanon Councilmen Sued.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal LEBANON, Ind., Oct. 21.-Robert L. Porter, Melvin L. Bowlin, Chester G. Hadley and John Adam, members of the street contracting firm of Porter, Bowlin, Hadley & Adam, have brought suit for \$10,000 damages against M. F. Campbell, A. M. Mc-Millan and William King, members of the Lebanon City Council. The suit grows cut of the construction of West Pearl street. The plaintiffs charge that the defendants maliciously conspired together and with other members of the Council for the purpose of cheating, hindering and delaying the plaintiffs from the collection of their pay for the work done and material furnished in the improvement of the street, and that the defendants refused to perform any of the ministerial duties required of them until they were mandated. The plaintiffs claim that by reason of the acts of the defendants they were deprived of the use and benefit of \$14,000 for a period of eight months.

Back to Side-Door Methods.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 21.-The saloon keepers were notified, yesterday, that they must move back their business after 11 o'clock at night and on Sundays, that is, that they could no longer do business at the regular bar and with the use of the front doors. With the race meet and street fair week policy of permitting saloons to run open at all hours some of the saloon keepers got the idea they could continue doing so. To-day, however, they are back at the old side-

Two Sick Indianians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-George M. Allen is reported, to-night, as about the same as last night. Jacob B. Turner was able

to sit up a while to-day, for the first time since he was taken to the hospital. Murder at Indian Springs. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BEDFORD, Ind., Oct. 21.-A well-known

saloon keeper and sporting man named Jobber, at Indian Springs, twelve miles from this city, was shot and killed in a

fight last night. No arrests have been

made, but the perpetrator of the deed is

known, and is being sought for. Indiana Obituary. KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 21 .- Moses Cranor, a grain merchant at Sycamore, this county, and one of the pioneers of this section died yesterday, aged sixty-eight years, his affliction being dropsy. He died on the Protestant Episcopal Prelates Meet same 400-acre farm he pre-empted fifty years ago. The funeral took place to-day at the Cranor Friends' Church, which he built himself and dedicated to public use. Mr. Cranor was a strong Democrat, but would tolerate no politics in church. Recently a Friends minister in the course of his sermon advocated the election of

congregation and closed the doors.

arose from his seat and announced that

no politics could be talked in his church.

As a result the sermon was broken off

Indiana Notes. Fort Wayne defeated South Bend at baseball at South Bend yesterday, by the score of 4 to 3. Survivors of Company G. Fourth Indiana Cavalry, held a reunion at the courthouse

ELIJAH'S ROBE.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) Express Company; United States Senator Representative John De Witt Warner, New up to business. school, and urging the necessity for more | York.

The address says "We regard with profound apprehension the course of the pres- is the most important gathering of the ent administration in Porto Rico and the Episcopal Church in this country. Many Philippines. Our prior acquisitions were of notable men, both from the priesthood and adjacent territory for the extension of from the laity, are arriving to attend it. the area of constitutional government and the creation of new States of the Union. We made their few inhabitants citizens; our people settled them; we there established the institutions of freedom. For president of L. A. 300, addressed a gas belt | the first time in our history it is now proposed that the President and Congress shall rule vast territories and millions of and deriving all powers therefrom, have acquired colonies and assumed arbitrary should not recognize Parsons or his fol- out consent, and to tax them without

though Parsons gains what he says he American citizenship; no representation in

"We believe that it is the first duty of the American people to stamp with their disapproval doctrines so hostile to liberty and dangerous to constitutional government. If they are to remain free and their been loyal to their association. The flag government is to continue representative, their servants must not have or exercise any but constitutional powers. Between the claim of freedom that all men are entitled to equal political rights and the dogma of tyranny that might makes right, there is no middle ground,

"We have not, prior to this year, sup perted the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. We do not now concur in certain of his views on minor issues. Yet his position on the supreme issue of the present condition is so sound and his advocacy of it has been so able and courageous that we now favor his election as the most effective way of showing disapproval of Mr. McKinley's course. Without claiming any special political influence, we unite, for what our example may be worth to our fellow-citzens, in this statement of proposed action in the presence of 'a greater danger than we have encountered since the pilgrims landed at Plymouth-the danger that we are to be transformed from a republic ounded on the Declaration of Independence, guided by the councils of Washington, into a vulgar, commonplace empire, founded on physical force.' "We invite the co-operation of all independent voters to avert this great and impending danger."

EXPENSES FOR OCTOBER

NEARLY HALF A MILLION DOLLARS ALLOWED AT MANILA.

Testimony Taking Regarding Conduct of the Friars-Protosts Against Re-Establishing the Orders.

MANILA, Oct. 21.-The Philippine commission has passed a bill appropriating \$475,000 gold for the payment of expenses ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 21 .- Miss Mary incurred for the benefit of the insular government during October. The bill goes carefully into details regarding the items Lake Shore at a crossing south of town, of expenditures throughout the archi-

Judge Taft, president of the commission, tracks. She did not notice the passenger | the conduct and policy of the friars, this | dusty road. being a continuation of the investigation which began with the depositions of bishops and members of monastic orders. The statements of the Filipinos go to show that the friars, under the Spanish regime, greatly abused their limitless political and religious powers over the community, and that this abuse of authority often led to immorality. All the testimony offered by the Filipinos shows that they do not desire the return of the friars to the parishes. Archbishop Chappelle has gone to the more peaceful provinces of northern Luzon,

accompanied by three Dominican friars. It is asserted and generally believed that he intends to re-establish these friars in certain parishes, and the trip is exciting the natives in Manila, who call on their countrymen to prevent the re-establishwould fix a dangerous precedent for the future. Senor Buencamino has received what purports to be a letter from Aguinaldo, ordering the former leaders of the revolu-

cease all attempts at pacification. The letter mysteriously hints that plans are maturing among the armed rebels in the field and describes these as "best for the country." Senor Buencamino declares that the letter is genuine The military situation was comparatively

quiet last week. The commission, the mil itary authorities, the Filipinos and the foreigners are awaiting the result of the presidential election in the United States. Many persons assert that whatever this may be it will have no immediate effect on the armed situation in the Philippines, and that disorders and guerrilla attacks will continue for a time. Mr. R. Wildman, United States consul

general at Hong-Kong, who is now in Manila, says the expectation of a general antiforeign outbreak in southern China, no tably in Canton, is growing daily, and that cablegrams received by him last week record an increasing uneasiness in Hong-

A troop of the Sixth United States Cavalry and a contingent of marines from the United States battleship Indiana have arrived here from China.

ITS SILVER JUBILEE.

Vanderbilt University Celebrates It in Appropriate Form.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 21.-The first exercises in commemoration of the twentyfifty anniversary of the opening of Vanderbilt University were held at the chapel of the university at 11 o'clock this morning, when Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, preached the commemoration sermon On the platform, besides Bishop Hendrix, were Bishop Charles B. Galloway, of the board of trust; Bishop W. A. Candler, of the board of trust; Dr. Andrew Hunter. of Arkansas, one of the oldest members of the board, and Dr. W. F. Tillet, dean of the biblical department of the un as well as other members of the board of trust, the faculty of the university and delegates from other educational institutions. Dr. Tillet introduced Bishop Hendrix, who delivered the anniversary ser-

At the afternoon exercises Bishop Hargrove, president of the board of trust of Vanderbilt University, spoke on "The Founders and Organizers of the Univer-

The exercises will continue to-morrow. Addresses will be made by Chancellor Fulton, of the University of Mississippi, and Professor Sullivan, of Mississippi, at the morning session, and an address by Professor E. E. Bernard, of Yerkes Observatory, at night.

BISHOPS AT LOUISVILLE.

for a Mission Conference.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 21.-Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church occupied the pulpits of the Louisville Episcopal the Prohibition candidates. Mr. Cranor churches to-day. This, the Sunday before the meeting of the Missionary Council of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Soin the middle. Mr. Cranor dismissed the ciety of the church, is called missionary Sunday. There was a children's mass meeting this afternoon at the Auditorium. and to-night there was a missionary meeting at St. Paul's Church. The first regular session of the council will be held Tuesday morning at Christ Church Cathedral, where there will be a celebration of the holy communion, followed by a sermon by Bishop Partridge, of Kioto, Japan. At 3 o'clock | this plenty the black man was turned loose Tuesday afternoon the council will meet at the Leiderkranz Hall. The address of welcome will be delivered by Bishop T. U. Dudley, of Kentucky, and the response will be made by Bishop Scarborough, of New George L. Wellington, Maryland, and ex- Jersey. Wednesday morning will be given The council will continue three days. Next to the General Convention the council

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 21.-An attempt was made last night to wreck the regular passenger train on the Bismarck. Washburn & Great Falls railroad, by placing a pile of railroad ties on the track at the entrance of a cut. The obstruction was discovered in time, by section men.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

FRENCH REIGN OF TERROR IN THE HEART OF HAYTI.

English Writer on Conditions in the Black Republic-Tragedies in the

Hesketh Pritchard, in London Express. Hayti is like a stage before which the curtain is down. Behind the curtain the dramas of life and death are being played out over and over again. But the scenes are hidden from the eyes of the world; we can only guess at them.

History of the Government.

The curtain fell upon a tragedy a hundred years ago, when the infuriated blacks, stung from their apathy by the distant reverberation of the French revolution, arose and massacred their French masters. There were a good many villains in the piece. Rochefoucald on the French side, Dessalines on that of the slaves, and the last scene closed in blood to the shrieks of the women and children. Since then a hundred years of happenings have gone forward. They are going forward to-day. Of what nature are they?

Before landing you are told that you will see things to surprise, horrify and amuse. In the finest street of the principal town of the greatest negro republic in the world has ever seen I was just too late to witness the following incident and just in time to see the funeral:

At 2:30 o'clock the street was quiet. At 2:35 two negroes in black frock coats and ing a strange, un-Hamitic air to their melancholy faces, appeared walking up the street. An altercation on a matter as trivial as the brushing of an elbow broke out between them. The fatter of the two rushed into his house and ran out again with a cacomacque club to back up his arguments. A revolver shot rang out, the fat man uttered a little gurgle and rolled waited until an eastbound freight train has been engaged for some time in taking out into the sun, where he lay kicking passed before starting across the railway a mass of Filipino testimony concerning feebly, like a dying trout, on the dirty,

The murderer was sentenced to four

days' imprisonment. And now a few lines of history. Hayti, the negro republic, since the successful revolt against slavery and the massacre of her French colonists and masters, has been self-governing for nearly a hundred years. During that period she has been twice an empire, once a kingdom and for the rest of the time a republic. In the course of the empire stage she ran a nobility, including fifty-seven dukes, among whom were their

graces of Marmalade and Lemonade. To-day the places of barons and princes are taken by generals, for Hayti is now a military republic, with a super-ranked army of 4,000 generals and 4,000 privates. Of ment of any friar, on the ground that it the nineteen Kings, Emperors and Presidents who have directed the helm of the state for a period exceeding one month only two have died in power and in bed at the same time. Opposite the names of the tion who are now in Manila to desist from other seventeen I find such legends as the the formation of political parties and to following inscribed: "Fled," "Wounded," 'Shot," "Abdicated," "Exiled."

> The country is governed by generals, coal-black, fierce-eyed negroes, who drive the chariot of power with the scorpions of When a Swiss, living in one of the seacoast towns, went shooting into the interior without a permit, the local general

sent out troops to bring him to his foot-"What is your nationality?" thundered the general. "Please, I am only a poor little Swiss." The general turned to his secretary.

"Have the Swiss a navy?" "No, M. le General." "Then throw the brute into prison." Navies, that "far called, melt away," are not only for show.

I was assured by every one that for a traveler to land casually without special knowledge of the working of the wheels and with the intention of riding through he country was an extremely risky proceeding. However, the risks passed me by people I have ever been among. Haiti is emphatically a land of surprises. It is possible to be present at a ceremony closely allied to human sacrifice within a mile of an electric light plant.

Human sacrifice! Central Africa, some of the coral islands of the south seas and Terra del Fuego are, you would say, the only spots where such things still occur. Also Haiti. This is a country of which, by speaking of electric light, I may give you an erconeous impression. Outside the coast

towns no white man lives; the interior is delivered up to the blacks, with their hereditary customs of snake worship or voodoo, as they call it, their heathenism being little modified by the teachings of the few itinerant Roman Catholic clergy. The worship of the sacred snake, which Sir Richard Burton refers to as "the abominable orgies enacted before the voodoo king and queen," jostles with the tenets of Christianity in the heart of this almost inpenetrated country.

When you reach the deep interior there are overgrown tracks winding away into the mountains. Traveling by these at night you come suddenly upon dark figures twistand dancing in the red glow of mie

forest fires. In a word, it is a strip of West Africa transplanted to the Caribbean sea. Far away among the mountains I came across a man whose features and ideas, in spite of years spent in his wattled sunrotted hut, testified to another and less squalld past. He was living as a native. Replying to a question about human sacrifice and the subsequent cannibal orgy: "Yes, it certainly exists," he said, "but it is their religion. And the cannibalism, if you like to call it by that name, is a re-

ligious rite.' The people of Hayti are the descendants of negroes imported from West Africa in the old days, and their political freedom is the one great fact which bestows upon Hayti the crown of her uniqueness. There black rules white.

There the law of the world is reversed. It is the only corner of the wide earth where the black man's color sets him on a pedestal and gives him privileges. The full-bloded African is paramount. It is just this which makes the Haytian negro the wonderful product he is. He has grown by himself, unadvised, uncriticised, unrestrained, with no European to tie on his bib for him and to teach him the amenities.

The white man is his outlander. The career of the Black Republic has neen distinctive and variegated, but she has bought her experience dearly. "She is unique," said one who knew his subject. "They broke a piece of brimstone off the French terror and have kept it alight ever since.

Can the negro rule himself? In Hayti he has had his chance, a fair field and no favor. He has had the most fertile and beautiful of the Caribbees for his own, he has had the advantage of excellent French laws, ready framed, for his He inherited a made country, with Cape Haytien for its Paris-Little Paris, as it was called. Here was a wide land, sown with prosperity-a land of wood, water, towns and plantations; and in the midst of to work out his own salvation and to prove his racial virility.

That was the close of the eighteenth

century; at the close of the nineteenth we may look for the result. I remember vividly the night upon which we approached Haiti. The steamer was throbbing along through the star-reflecting Caribbean, and I was reading Captain Kenpedy's book in which he describes the cruise of H. M. S. Druid along the same coast nearly twenty years ago. The passages I read were these: "These orgies (speaking of Voodoo) generally last three days, but often much longer. On the first night a priest sacrifices a cock at the altar, the blood being drunk warm. Dancing then recommences. On the second night a goat is sacrificed and the blood drunk as before. On the third night the orgies continue, when a little child is brought in, the child's throat is cut by the priest, the blood handed round and drunk warm." Turn now to another passage: "I sent asnore to ask if a salute would be returned if we fired one. I was told they certainly would do so if we would lend them the powder, as theirs had all been expended in firing minute guns for departed generals."

Looking out at the porthole you could not

see the lonely and unlighted coast. It was a moment, you will say, of imaginations. Yes, but for once the imaginations fell behind in the race with the realities.

COMING TO AMERICA.

Great English Steel Firm Will Locate Near Wheeling, W. Va.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 21 .- The Commercial Gazette to-morrow will say: "Seybold & Dickstod, of Sheffleld, England, the largest manufacturers of crucible steel in Great Britain, contemplate moving their plant to the United States. A site providing excellent water and rail shipping facilities has been optioned near Wheeling, W. Va., and it is proposed to erect thereon a modern plant costing upward of \$3,000,000, which, from the first, will employ about 3,500 men. The object of the move is to get into the American market. Constantly increasing cost of coal in England is a prominent factor, acting as an impetus to the move. "Charles Walker, who left the English firm twenty-two years ago to come to this country, and who is now an expert at the Demler works of the Firth-Sterling Steel Company, is in receipt of an autograph let-ter from the head of the English firm out-

lining the plans as given.' BUYS AMERICAN HORSES.

The Mexican Government Believed to Be Preparing for War.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 21.-Senor Manuel Alvarez, an agent of the Mexican government, came here about two weeks ago, and since that time has purchased and shipped several carloads of saddle horses to the City of Mexico. From words dropped now and then by Senor Alvarez the Mexican government is preparing for wareither a rebellion or a war of conquest black straw hats, their long chin tufts giv- Alvarez will say nothing as to his real purpose in buying so many horses, but it is a significant fact that he purchases only the very best saddle horses. The prices paid are in some cases fancy, and Senor Alvarez seems to have plenty of money. He does say that he was directed to this section because of the reputation made by Wyoming and Colorado horses in the late war with Spain. He says he wants only the very best animals.

IMMIGRANTS HELD UP.

in a Registration Muddle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 .- The entire list of steerage passengers of the French liner La Bretagne, 716 in number, were held up ton guns. Great stacks of one-hundredon the registry floor of the barge office today because it was claimed that a majority of the names were improperly manifested. No such hold-up of immigrants at the landing bureau of this port has occurred in years, if ever before. The immigrants would have been sent back to the ship had not the agent of the French line appeared in the afternoon and supplied a bond of \$5,000 as a guarantee that the fines for all immigrants improperly manifested would be paid.

JOHN SHERMAN.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) mbition. Hayes had some idealist views and had been close pursued by Blaine's and Conkling's men in his nomination. So he made the Treasury Department unseat the Conkling crew in New York-Cornell, Arthur, Sharp, etc. This was fatal to John Sherman's seeking the presidency, which I doubt if Hayes more than half supported. "Hayes was on the defensive while President, and did not like to have his Cabinet minister pick up the second term that Haves said he would never run for. Conkthe nomination. From what has been pub-Sherman, I think, also imputed to Charles Foster and one or two others a second

thoughtedness as to his own nomination. "Sherman was very tall and thin, with a reflective, sensible, affable face, and I think he would have made an excellent President of the United States, and that lice, and a memorandum of the barrack to his disappointment was natural enough | which he must repair upon the calling of in seeing a parcel of young soldiers put | the reserves. In case of war lines careover his head who had done so much to | fully maintained would be switched into use hold the party up and put down schisms and I was repaid by having the chance of | in it. Whatever Hayes, Garfield and Mcstudying the most singular and interesting | Kinley were, it was all contained in Sher- of the Paris terminal. Not rolling stock

tim of an imperfect education. His father was a judge in Ohio and had a large family, and when he suddenly died of cholera these many children had for their chief support the fatherhood in the society around them. The self-reared Thomas Ewing took Tecumseh Sherman to bring

up and gave him his daughter. "These two brothers preserved their perfect individualism in all things. General Sherman was always affecting to despise politicians and when called upon for a speech would say: 'What! Do you think am John Sherman?' Each of them was a very good sort of American. General Sherman lived South before the war and was about half well disposed toward slavery. John Sherman began life by carrying a rod and chain on the Muskingum improvement. He paddled his way to the law and in subsequent years often regretted that he ever left his law office. 'I loved the law, he said, and am sorry i ever gave it up for politics.'"

cher's Free-and-Easy English.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.-Arrived: La Bre-tagne, from Havre; Staatendam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne; Cymric, from Liver-

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 21.-Arrived: Ivonia, from Boston, for Liverpool, and pro-ceeded. Sailed: Campania, from Liverpool, for New York. DUNGENESS, Oct. 21.-Passed: Grosser Kurfurst, from New York via Cherbourg,

MOVILLE, Oct. 21.-Arrived: City Rome, from New York, for Greenock, and

ANTWERP, Oct. 21 .- Arrived: Southwark, from New York.

Appointment Not Accepted.

Rome, Ga., says: "Capt. A. B. S. Mosely,

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 21.-A special from

partment. Dr. R. A. Mosely, a brother of account of his health. Trouble in the Creek Nation. DENISON, Tex., Oct. 21.-The Creek Iblood council has been joined by Choc-

taws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Seminoles. They are armed with Winchesters. of 1866 and will not take allotment of lands. Colonel Sheenefele, agent of the five civthe situation. Ferrell Juror Is Very Sick.

MARYSVILLE, O., Oct. 21.—It is not likely that the trial of Roslyn Ferrell, the

patient probably will be ready for duty by that time. Mr. Shirk has an aggravated attack of the disease. Suspected Murderer Arrested.

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 21.-A man was arrested here to-day who is thought to D., for the murder of Mabel Merman. He

is being held to await the arrival of of-

ficers from Deadwood. Death of an Aged Horseman. BLACKBURN, Mo., Oct. 21.-Menoah Beamer, a pioneer of Missouri, died at his home here to-day, aged eighty-two years. He was a noted horseman in his time, and

Warner's Burial Is To-Morrow.



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CHAS. MUELLERSCHOEN.

"By that Depot." denly Saturday, will take place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Asylum Hill Congrégational Church.

DEFENSES OF PARIS.

Twenty-Six Forts, 300 Ninety-Five-Ton Guns and 50,000 Gunners.

Chicago Chronicle. Another German army might get into Over Seven Hundred on La Bretagne

Paris as did old King William's men in 1871, but the feat would probably be much more difficult of accomplishment. The traveler who has just returned from a visit to the Paris exposition missed a good many things probably. Here are some of them Seven great forts about the city, eight miles away from its walls. Nineteen smaller forts four miles out, each containing three acres and mounting two ninety-fivepound melinite shells ready for these guns to hurl. Twenty-one miles of contifortification about the town-earthwork walls 150 feet thick at the base and fronted by forty-five-foot moats. Three hundred emplacements along this giant wall for as many ninety-five-ton cannons kept free from rust in the Champs de Mars arsenal and ready to be swung into place at any time. Thirteen barracks, eleven great mobilizing depots-no, you may have seen

these or some of them. So cleverly are the forts masked by long slopes of green turf and the walls by trees and bushes that one can pass in and out of Paris a dozen times and see scarcely a trace of its famous fortifications. The range of the ninety-five-ton guns is over ten miles-some say fourteen. To work these guns, were every man of the garrisons drafted away, Paris has 50,-

000 trained artillerymen among her reserv-

ists. She could man every gun twice over, garrison all her forts with infantry reservists and put a dozen cavalry regiments into the field for scouting purposes. Such a per-formance no other city on earth could rival, The Paris railway stations have immense acreages of platform space, exclusive of arrival and departure quays, which are made long enough to receive three trains at a time. Paris has three circular railwaysthe inner, the outer and the Grand Ceinling was equally opposed to Blaine and tures-which form a network connecting Sherman, and set up Grant again, whose the city and its suburbs. At every 1,00 deadlock ended in whirling Garfield up to | yards along the inner slope of the fortifications is a three-story guardhouse. lished recently it would seem that Gar- 20,000 troops could thus be sheltered within

field had a plan to capture the convention. | call of all attackable points. These guardhouses are connected by the broad Boulevard Exterieur, which is, of course, provided with tramways. Every reservist, whether Parisian born or provincial immigrant, has a book containing his number, particulars of his servand the tramway system would be in communication with the enormous goods depots only, but horseflesh would be requisition Every horse over four years old is registered, together with his type, owner and probable utility. The general staff could choose from some 120,000 horses. There are

> cab-48,000 mounts fairly suitable for cavalry. Add 20,000 tram and 'bus horses and 50,000 draught horses-the balance may be taken as in private hands. The military stores of Paris are bound less. In a day she could arm and clothe 450,000 fighting men with 70,000,000 rounds of melinite cartridges. At the army bakeries she reserves large stores of grain. In case of siege the general staff has a censorship of prices ready in the Paris municipality which at all times fixes the price of bread and would do so of other staples. Paris

> in Paris 16,000 cabs, with three horses to a

boats that patrol the Seine from Asrieres

has an invisible defense-the submarine

PROTEST AGAINST SLANG. Girl Students Object to Prof. That-

Chicago Times-Herald. Professor Oliver J. Thatcher, of the mediaeval history class of the University of Chicago, is stirred up over a report that he has been waited upon by a com-mittee of young lady students with a pe-tition requesting him to cease the use of slang in his classroom, to learn the names of his pupils and address them by their names, and to take a more respectful attitude toward the Christian religion.

"I can't imagine how or why that absurd story was started," said Professor Thatcher yesterday. "I admit that I use slang in my quizzes, but never in my lectures. Nor SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 21.—Arrived: have I used the slang attributed to me in Trave, from New York, for Bremen, and the papers. Whatever I have used has the papers. Whatever I have used has been up to date, at least. In speaking of Carl the Great, Emperor of Germany, said, in illustration of the way he had illvorced his wife, that he had packed her off, which is true, and again in referring to his letter to Pope Hadrian I. I only repeated his exact language. 'You attend to the praying, and I will do the rest.' That of this city, who was several months ago is historical fact. I have a class of ninetyappointed vice consul to Singapore, has two freshmen. I couldn't get up and teach decided not to go, and will in a few days them dead history in Addisonian English; forward his resignation to the State De- they'd all go to sleep. I use live talk, and I find slang very expressive. I am not Captain Mosely, is consul general at Sing- the only professor here who uses it. Expressions and words that are now consid ered slang are found in many old works. A great deal comes from Shakspeare, and even from the Bible. Slang, if not vulgar, is usually the clearest and most concise way of expressing one's self. I do not consider it a sin to use it. As for knowing the names of my pupils, I have, as I said be-fore, ninety-two freshmen in my class All declare they will stand by the treaty | and I have not yet had time to learn all of their names. It is a base slander to accuse me of disrespect toward the Christian reilized tribes, is confident that he can handle | ligion, as any of my pupils will tell you."

Old Sophie Holmes Dead.

Washington Special. Sophia Holmes is dead. She was the first colored woman employed by the United train robber, will be resumed before next | States government. During Lincoln's ad-Thursday. The physician attending Juror | ministration Mrs. Holmes, who was born Shirk, who is sick with measles, says his of free parents, was appointed a charwoman in the treasury. In 1863, while at work one afternoon, she discovered a large number of treasury notes in a waste basket. She immediately recognized that a big blunder had been made. She wrapped the notes in a bundle and then sat down on it. determined to await the coming of Treasurer Spinner, it being the latter's custom be Lloyd Scott, wanted at Deadwood, S. to visit the treasury every night. Mrs. Holmes heard the footsteps of Mr.

Spinner and shouted to him. He hastened to her, with pistol in hand, not knowing what to expect. She handed him the money still in sheets, and he was so pleased that he left a standing request that her position should be made one for life. He had her salary raised to a comfortable sum. On another occasion Mrs. Holmes de-

tected a man stealing \$47,000 from the treasury. She caused his arrest and the mone once owned Blazebury and President was recovered. Mrs. Holmes was liked by everybody in the treasury, where she was familiarly known as "Old Sophie." She was married to Melchoir Holmes, a slave. She HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 21.—The funeral | was frugal and saved enough money to pay of Charles Dudley Warner, who died sud- for his freedom.